Exhibit 11

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
	FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY		
2	CAMDEN VICINAGE		
3			

4	IN RE: VALSARTAN, LOSARTAN, MDL No. 2875		
	AND IRBESARTAN PRODUCTS		
5	LIABILITY LITIGATION Civil No.		
	19-2875		
6	******* (RBK/JS)		
	THIS DOCUMENT APPLIES TO ALL		
7	CASES HON ROBERT B.		
	KUGLER		
8	******		
9	- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION -		
	SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER		
10			
11			
12	Remote Videotaped via Zoom		
13	Deposition of JUCAI GE, held at the location		
14	of the deponent, commencing at 7:04 a.m.		
15	China Standard Time, on the 26th of May,		
16	2022, before Maureen O'Connor Pollard,		
17	Registered Diplomate Reporter, Realtime		
18	Systems Administrator, Certified Shorthand		
19	Reporter.		
20			
21			
22			
	GOLKOW LITIGATION SERVICES		
23	877.370.DEPS		
	deps@golkow.com		
24			

PageID: 942	.30
REMOTE APPEARANCES: MAZIE SLATER KATZ & FREEMAN, LLC BY: ADAM M. SLATER, ESQ. BY: CHRISTOPHER J. GEDDIS, ESQ. 103 Eisenhower Parkway Roseland, New Jersey 07068 973-228-9898 aslater@mazieslater.com cgeddis@mazieslater.com Representing the Plaintiffs MEYER WILSON CO., LPA BY: LAYNE HILTON, ESQ. 900 Camp Street, Suite 337 New Orleans, Louisiana 70130 614-255-2697 lhilton@meyerwilson.com Representing the Plaintiffs HOLLIS LAW FIRM BY: IRIS SIMPSON, ESQ. 8101 College Blyd., Suite 260 Overland Park, Kansas 66210 800-701-3672 iris@hollislawfirm.com Representing the Plaintiffs FARR LAW FIRM BY: GEORGE T. WILLIAMSON, ESQ. 99 Nesbit Street Punta Gorda, Florida 33950 941-639-1158 gwilliamson@farr.com Representing the Plaintiffs	REMOTE APPEARANCES (Continued): BARNES & THORNBURG, LLP BY: KARA KAPKE, ESQ. 11 S. Meridian Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 317-231-6491 kara.kapke@btlaw.com Representing the Defendants CVS Pharmacy, Inc., and Rite Aid Corporation GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP BY: STEVEN M. HARKINS, ESQ. Terminus 200 3333 Piedmont Road NE Suite 2500 Atlanta, Georgia 30305 678-553-2100 harkinss@gtlaw.com Representing the Defendants Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Teva Pharmaceuticals SA, Inc., Actavis LLC, and Actavis Pharma, Inc. Interpreter: Dr. Yang Shao Check Interpreter: Phil Hughes Also Present: Stephanie Martin, Legal Assistant, Skadden Paget Houston, Summer Associate, Skadden Videographer: Judy Diaz
1 REMOTE APPEARANCES (Continued): SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM LLP BY: RICHARD T. BERNARDO, ESQ. BY: ALLISON M. BROWN, ESQ. One Manhattan West New York, New York 10001-8602 212-735-3453 richard.bernardo@skadden.com allison.brown@skadden.com Representing the Defendants Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc., Huahai U.S., Inc., and Solco Healthcare US, LLC SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM LLP BY: CATHERINE I. MULLALEY, ESQ. SON Boylston Street Boston, Massachusetts 02116 617-573-4851 kate.mullaley@skadden.com Representing the Defendants Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Prinston Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc., Huahai U.S., Inc., and Solco Healthcare US, LLC PIETRAGALLO GORDON ALFANO BOSICK & RASPANTI, LLP BY: FRANK H. STOY, ESQ. One Oxford Centre Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219 412-263-1840 fhs@pietragallo.com Representing the Defendant, Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	INDEX INDEX EXAMINATION JUCAI GE BY MR. SLATER BY MR. SLATER EX H I B I T S NO. DESCRIPTION EXHP-456A Second Amended Notice to Take Videotaped Oral Deposition

	Page 6	Ī	Page 8
1		1	
	ZHP-432 Previously marked.	2	PROCEEDINGS
2	PowerPoint, Advanced		
3	analytical Technology	3	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now
	Center (CEmat) Introduction	4	on the record.
4	introduction	5	My name is Judy Diaz. I'm the
5	ZHP-213A Previously marked.	6	legal videographer for Golkow
٥	November 29, 2018 FDA	7	Litigation Services.
6	warning letter	8	Today's date is May 26, 2022,
	ZHP-213B Previously marked.	9	and the time is 7:04 a.m.
7	Chinese version of FDA	10	This remote video deposition is
8	warning letter 26	11	being held in the matter of Valsartan,
	ZHP-458A Binder of documents 17	12	Losartan, and Irbesartan Products
9		13	*
10	ZHP- 458B Chinese version of Binder	14	Liability Litigation MDL, for the
11	of Documents 17	15	United States District Court, District
12			of New Jersey.
13		16	The deponent is Jucai Ge.
14 15		17	All parties to this deposition
16		18	are appearing remotely and have agreed
17		19	to the witness being sworn in
18 19		20	remotely.
20		21	All counsel will be noted on
21		22	the stenographic record.
22		23	The court reporter is Maureen
23		24	Pollard, and will now swear in the
	,		D 0
	Page 7		Page 9
1		1	interpreter and the witness.
1 2	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX	1 2	interpreter and the witness.
	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX	1	
2 3	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX Direction to Witness Not to Answer	1 2	interpreter and the witness.
2	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX	1 2	interpreter and the witness. YANG SHAO, Interpreter,
2 3	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX Direction to Witness Not to Answer PAGE LINE	1 2 3 4	interpreter and the witness. YANG SHAO, Interpreter, having been duly remotely sworn to translate the questions and answers to the best of his
2 3	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX Direction to Witness Not to Answer	1 2 3 4 5	interpreter and the witness. YANG SHAO, Interpreter, having been duly remotely sworn to translate
2 3 4 5	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX Direction to Witness Not to Answer PAGE LINE 19 22	1 2 3 4 5	interpreter and the witness. YANG SHAO, Interpreter, having been duly remotely sworn to translate the questions and answers to the best of his ability, translated as follows:
2 3 4 5 6	DEPOSITION SUPPORT INDEX Direction to Witness Not to Answer PAGE LINE 19 22 Request for Production of Documents	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	interpreter and the witness. YANG SHAO, Interpreter, having been duly remotely sworn to translate the questions and answers to the best of his ability, translated as follows: JUCAI GE,
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deposition by a month. Originally I was supposed to be quarantined for a month. So thank you for your understanding.

- Q. You're welcome. I've never been thanked by a witness before. This is the best night of my life. 7
 - Thank you. A.

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- Q. I hope that you'll thank me at the end also.
- I hope so, too. I will do my best to work with you.
- 12 Q. You understand as you just -rephrase.

You just took an oath to tell the truth. You understand you must be truthful in answering all questions in this deposition, correct?

18 A. That is correct. That is for 19 sure.

> MR. SLATER: Chris, let's put up the deposition notice, please.

(Whereupon, ZHP Exhibit Numbers 456A and 456B were marked for identification.)

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on my way here.

Therefore, every day I have been spending six to ten hours a day to be familiar with the topics and to communicate with people.

Q. And that is since March, when you first were told about the deposition?

A. Essentially, yes.

Q. Do you know what day in March that was, approximately or exactly?

A. I do not recall the exact date. All I can recall is that it was sometime before the Chinese Memorial Day. After that, I've been very busy reviewing the documents and communicating with people.

What day is Chinese Memorial Q. Day?

A. April 5th.

19 We were advised that you 20 interviewed a number of people to help you prepare, is that correct?

I don't quite get your question. However, once I was notified that I would represent the company to attend this

BY MR. SLATER:

This is the deposition notice for today's deposition. 4

Have you seen this document?

Yes, I've seen it before.

MR. SLATER: Let's go to Exhibit Number 2, the response to the deposition notice.

BY MR. SLATER:

Have you seen this document, the response to the deposition notice?

I've also seen this before.

MR. SLATER: We can take that down.

MR. GEDDIS: Adam, just for the record, it's -- Exhibit 456A is the English dep notice; 456B is the Chinese translation, and then obviously so on for the next document.

MR. SLATER: Okay. So the second exhibit is 457A and 457B?

MR. GEDDIS: Yes.

MR. BERNARDO: Oh, I'm sorry. So the system is that each English

Golkow Litigation Services

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version is the A and each Chinese version is the B, and they get the same number?

MR. GEDDIS: Yeah, that's what we've been doing in the past.

MR. BERNARDO: Thank you.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Did you prepare to testify in this deposition?

That is correct. I've done a lot of work in preparation for today's deposition in order to answer the related questions.

Q. Can you estimate how much time you spent preparing?

16 It was sometime in March that I 17 received the deposition notice that I would testify as the representative of the company on certain topics, so I spent a lot of time to be familiar with all those topics.

And also I would communicate with people and review related documents. Every day I would spend from six to ten hours

doing that, except for the two days I spent

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¹ deposition, I first approached my attorney or ² attorneys to have a better understanding of the topics. Then I approached related people and communicated with them, and I also reviewed the related documents.

- As part of your preparation, Q. did you speak with Min Li? Yes or no.
 - Yes, I did. A.
- 9 Q. As part of your preparation, 10 did you speak with Jinsheng Lin?
 - Yes, I did. A.

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- 12 As part of your preparation, Q. 13 did you speak with Peng Dong?
 - Yes, I did. A.
- 15 As part of your preparation, Q. 16 did you speak with Linda Lin?
- 17 A. Yes, I did.
- 18 As part of your preparation, Q. 19 did you speak with Hai Wang?
 - Yes, I did. A.
- 21 Q. As part of your preparation, 22 did you speak with Lewis Chodosh?
- 23 A. Yes, I did.
- 24 Q. Did you speak with anybody else

Because I'm poor in English,

and many documents, on the other hand, are in

- English. So I approached the people in the
- QA department and asked them to help me
- translate. They had to help me find related
- documents and then do the translation. That is because, indeed, my English is really
- poor. 9

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Q. When did you speak to Lewis Chodosh?

Let me reask the question.

When did you speak with Lewis Chodosh?

- 13 A. I don't recall the exact time. However, since he is based in the US, we were 15 scheduled to have a meeting on a certain evening.
 - Q. Why did you speak to Lewis Chodosh?
- 19 A. That was because I read a 20 report of the impact of NDMA or NDEA on health written by Dr. Chodosh, so I wanted to communicate with him regarding that report. 23

MR. SLATER: Chris, let's mark the -- put up the binder, and you can

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let us know what exhibit number it is.

MR. GEDDIS: It's Exhibit 458.

I'll open it in one second.

(Whereupon, Exhibit Numbers ZHP-458A and ZHP- 458B were marked for identification.)

MR. GEDDIS: Do you want it in Chinese or English on the screen?

MR. SLATER: You know, I just really want the first page, just so we can identify it. The English is fine.

BY MR. SLATER:

This is Exhibit 458A, and it's the table of contents for a binder we were provided.

Is that a binder that you reviewed?

18 A. Not only did I review all the documents listed here; I also reviewed other documents, simply because these documents are quite related to this case. I list those 22 documents here.

23 Did you compile the binder Q. yourself?

to help you prepare for this deposition?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Are you referring to the preparation for this deposition in general without being specific for any topic?

BY MR. SLATER:

- 9 I don't understand your 10 question.
 - As for the people you just A. mentioned, I mainly communicate with them.
 - Is there anybody else that you spoke with to help you prepare to testify in this deposition?
 - When it comes to issues like English, I did communicate with people from the QA department.

I also communicated with people such as Wei Cheng, spelled as W-E-I, last name C-H-E-N-G, on topics like responses.

When you say you spoke with people in the QA department regarding English, what do you mean by that?

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I compiled the Chinese version of the documents, and I got help for the translation for the English version, because ⁴ I did not do the translation myself. I only compiled the Chinese version of the documents.

- Item 3 is the Chodosh report O. and supplement. Did you have that in your possession, or did somebody give that to you?
- I don't quite understand your question. Can you be more specific?

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- Who gave you the Chodosh report Q. and supplement?
- Oh, now I understand your question.

16 That was during the discussion 17 of the topics. My attorney or attorneys mentioned the evaluation report by Dr. Chodosh; therefore, I asked my attorney or attorneys to arrange for the delivery of 21 such report to me.

- Item 4 is the Bottorff report. Why did you read that?
 - A. Likewise, during the

But otherwise you can answer. MR. SLATER: Let me ask it differently. New question.

BY MR. SLATER:

- In your preparation, did you learn of the existence of a toxicologist named Janice Britt?
 - No, I didn't. A.
- Q. During your preparation, were you made aware of someone named Dipak Panigrahy?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question. Same objection. Adam, you refer to last name with the rephraseology.

BY MR. SLATER:

- 17 As part of your preparation, Q. did you learn of the existence of a doctor named Dipak, D-I-P-A-K, Panigrahy, P-A-N-I-G-R-A-H-Y?
 - I don't know of this person. Α.
 - During your preparation, did you become aware of the existence of Dr. Stephen Lagana?

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Page 20

- ¹ discussion, the attorneys not only mentioned
- the report by Dr. Chodosh, but also this
- ³ report. I, therefore, wanted to find out
- ⁴ what is in such a report. Therefore, I asked
- the attorneys to have that report delivered to me.
- 7 Item 5 is the Wang report. Why did you read that?
- The reason why I reviewed the Wang report was because during my communication with Min Li, spelled as M-I-N, ¹² last name L-I, he mentioned that Dr. Wang at the early stage did a preliminary

investigation and generated a report. 15 I also wanted to find out the content of this report. Likewise, I asked my 17 attorneys to have that report delivered to

18 me. 19

Were you told anything about a toxicologist named Janice Britt?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question, and direct the witness not to answer to the extent that she was told anything by counsel.

- Not for this person. I don't know of this person.
- During your preparation, did you become aware of the existence of Dr. Steven Hecht?
 - A. No, I never saw this name before.
- O. During your preparation, did you become aware of the existence of Dr. Etminan?
- I don't believe I know this A. person.

As for all the people you just mentioned, since they all bear the English names, even had I seen those names in my review of the documents, I would have skipped those names; therefore, I would not have any recollection of those names. I don't know any of them.

- Q. During your preparation, did you become aware of the existence of Dr. Madigan?
- 23 A. Seems like I don't have any impression.

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As part of your preparation, did you read the transcripts of the depositions of Min Li, Peng Dong, Linda Lin, or Hai Wang?

Only excerpts. Only a very short excerpt. I didn't read much.

- Did you ever read your own deposition transcript?
 - Α. Yes, I did.

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- 10 Did you take notes when you Q. prepared for this deposition?
 - No, I didn't take any notes. A.
- 13 Do you know what excerpts you looked at from the depositions of Min Li, Peng Dong, Linda Lin, and Hai Wang?
- 16 I don't recall, because the 17 excerpt was quite short and didn't say much. And I took a quick look and didn't find any issue, so I do not recall what it said.
 - Did you select the excerpts to review, or did somebody else select the excerpts for you?
- 23 A. Likewise, it was during the discussion on the topics, the attorneys

Item 6 on this list is 1978 IARC monograph excerpts. Is that 1978 IARC monograph found in the files of ZHP?

A. I don't quite get your question. However, likewise, I received this document through my attorneys, and I also got help for the Chinese translation.

The original monograph was a thick book in English, so I only had the excerpt, the comment part, translated into Chinese for me to review.

Q. Item 8 is Gomm, G-O-M-M, et al. It's a medical article.

Did you read that?

- Yes, I did. A.
- Q. Why?
- 17 A. That was because this article also commented on the impact of NDMA in valsartan on health. That's why I asked them to provide this document to me for review.
- 21 When you say it commented on the impact of NDMA on health, did that include the statistically significant finding of a causal relationship between the NDMA in

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¹ mentioned those transcripts that might be relating to those topics, so I asked the attorneys to provide some excerpts for me to

⁴ review. However, since those excerpts

are in English, and I don't read English, the workload to translate those excerpts was too high, so I only read a small portion of those excerpts, maybe a part of Peng Dong's ¹⁰ deposition transcript, and I didn't find that 11 very useful.

Instead, I found that oral communication with those people would be more helpful and would give me more information; therefore, I didn't read much of those excerpts.

17 O. Did somebody translate the excerpts that you did read?

That is correct.

Who? Q.

21 For some of those, as I just stated in my prior testimony, I asked a person called Wei Cheng, W-E-I, last name

²⁴ C-H-E-N-G, from the QA department to help me.

the valsartan pills and liver cancer?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I did review the content, and also reviewed the conclusion.

As for the specifics, you had better just show it to me so that we can have a better discussion.

However, I do have some recollection, even though the recollection is not quite clear.

I did remember that in conclusion, the risk that NDMA caused to human health was not existing.

At the end of the article, it did mention and list certain issues and listed out some factors of uncertainty, but as the conclusion, the article did say that NDMA did not cause any risk to human health.

If you want to have a detailed discussion regarding the content, we'd better just take a look at this

Page 25

1 article. "adulterated" means. BY MR. SLATER: BY MR. SLATER: That was your understanding of O. What does "adulterated" mean? 4 the conclusion of the article, what you just In terms of the meaning of being adulterated with the aforementioned told me? 6 501(a)(2)(B), there was a definition for the Α. Well, that is correct. 7 Q. meaning. You're not a toxicologist, 8 right? O. You said you understand what 9 "adulterated" means. Tell me your Α. That is correct. I am not. 10 understanding of the definition. MR. SLATER: All right. Chris, 11 11 let's put up the FDA warning letter As for the understanding of the 12 previously marked as Exhibit 213. word "adulterated," I understand its meaning. 13 (Whereupon, Exhibit Number It's actually a terminology only used by FDA. 14 ZHP-213A and ZHP-213B were previously Typically we as enterprises do not use this 15 15 marked for identification.) term. 16 16 THE WITNESS: I see it. If you want an exact definition 17 BY MR. SLATER: of this term, then you have to resort to 18 Halfway down the first page is Section 501(a)(2)(B). a paragraph that says -- rephrase. I'm going 19 But I understand what it means. 20 to start over. That means that in our manufacturing process, 21 The third paragraph of the FDA our methods, facilities, and controls did not warning letter says -- rephrase. I'm going conform to the cGMP. That's what it means. 23 to ask it again. However, this term also has a 24 The third paragraph states, time limit, and only FDA defines this term. Page 29 Page 27 ¹ "Because your methods, facilities, or I'm sorry, Dr. Shao. Maybe I controls for manufacturing, processing, didn't make myself very clear. What I said packing, or holding do not conform to CGMP, was, only FDA would use this term in their ⁴ your API are adulterated within the meaning conclusion, and they also use such terms for of section 501(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Food, their FDA approvals. ⁶ Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C., 6 You don't work in the Q. 351(a)(2)(B)." regulatory department, do you? 8 Do you understand what That is correct, I do not work "adulterated" means? in the regulatory department. Instead, I 10 work in the QA department. MR. BERNARDO: Object to the. 11 11 THE WITNESS: Dr. Shao, I quite Who told you what "adulterated" Q. 12 understand -- I don't quite get the 12 means? 13 13 Chinese translation of this paragraph. First of all, this term 14 INTERPRETER SHAO: The "adulterate" has something to do with GMP, 15 and I would engage GMP in my daily work. interpreter would like to repeat the 16 16 rendition. Secondly, for this term, I also 17 17 MR. SLATER: Okay. consulted with Linda from the RA department 18 THE WITNESS: Maybe something and had a discussion with her about the 19 19 is lost in the Chinese translation, so meaning. 20 I still don't quite get the 20 Q. And you under- -- rephrase. 21 21 translation of this paragraph. And you understand that when 22 However, with this paragraph, I the FDA made its finding of adulteration, its 23 still have the recollection of FDA's finding was based on violations of cGMP by

conclusion, and I also understand what

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ZHP in the manufacturing process for the

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Page 30

valsartan, correct?

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MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't quite get your question. Can the interpreter repeat the rendition?

7 BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Sure.

9 I'm sorry. Something must have lost in the translation, so I don't quite get your question. However, I will do my best to 12 respond to it.

As I stated in my prior statement, "adulteration" is a term that FDA would use. In their finding, they found there was some deviation there, that we actually did not conform to GMP.

Of course, it was within the 19 scope of FDA's authority to make such a ²⁰ finding. However, from our company's point ²¹ of view, we have always been conformed to GMP ²² or in compliance with GMP. That position has been reflected in our response to FDA's warning letter, as well as the communications

been in compliance with the cGMP, in order to work with FDA and the response to this finding, we did a lot of work for improvement seriously and diligently.

Page 32

Page 33

Secondly, our company is a responsible company. Ever since we received this warning letter, we stopped the sales in the US.

I don't know whether I got the key point of your question and answered your question, but I will try my best to answer this question.

BY MR. SLATER:

15 In the FDA warning letter, the FDA says on the first page, "During our inspection, our investigators observed specific deviations including, but not limited to, the following.

"Number 1. Failure of your quality unit to ensure that quality-related complaints are investigated and resolved."

Later in the letter, "Number 2. Failure to evaluate the potential effect that

Page 31

with FDA over a long period of time.

I'm not sure whether your question is answered.

So you're telling me ZHP has never taken responsibility for its violations of cGMP?

> MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't know whether it's because I'm from a different profession, I couldn't understand your question. After all, I'm not a lawyer. However, I will do my best to answer your question as follows.

First, after their discovery, FDA did gave us the warning letter stating that ZHP failed to conform to cGMP. However, from the company's point of view, we have been in compliance with the cGMP, which was also reflected in our response to the warning letter.

Even though the company has

changes in the manufacturing process may have on the quality of your API."

You're aware that the FDA found both of those deviations and put them in the warning letter, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I believe it should be put in this way. In the warning letter, FDA did put two deviations that they thought were deviations in the letter.

First, the investigation of -on the complaints were not sufficient.

Secondly, the deviation regarding the evaluation of the potential effect from the changes.

Indeed, they put those two deviations in the warning letter.

BY MR. SLATER:

The FDA also rejected ZHP's explanation and argument that it had not committed these deviations, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the

form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I wonder where I can find such statement that you just made or referred to in this warning letter. I failed to find such statements in the letter.

BY MR. SLATER:

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Q. Let's go to page 4. The third paragraph under -- I'm sorry.

On page 4, the third paragraph under number 2 says, "Your response states that predicting NDMA formation during the valsartan manufacturing process required an ¹⁴ extra dimension over current industry practice, and that your process development study was adequate. We disagree. We remind you that common industry practice may not always be consistent with CGMP requirements and that you are responsible for the quality of drugs you produce."

Does that refresh you on what the FDA said in rejecting ZHP's response to the findings of deviations?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the

¹ where the presence of NDMA was suspected to

elute. At the time of testing, you

considered this unidentified peak to be noise

and investigated no further. Additionally,

residual solvent chromatograms for valsartan

API validation batches manufactured using

your zinc chloride process, with DMF in 2012

(C5355-12-001, C5355-12-002, and

C5355-12-003) show at least one unidentified

peak eluting after the toluene peak in the

area where the presence of NDMA was suspected 12 to elute."

Does that refresh your memory that the FDA also disagreed with ZHP's explanation regarding the difficulty in detecting NDMA?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I disagree with this paragraph. My disagreement was also reflected in our response to what was written by FDA in this paragraph.

That was because, retrospectively, nobody at that time

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form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Now I see this paragraph.

Indeed, FDA wrote this paragraph regarding the response we filed for the inspection.

And with regards to the evaluation of the investigation, FDA did write -- did write such a paragraph when we tried to respond to the finding of that deviation, the second one.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Let's go to page 2.

In the second-to-last paragraph, the FDA stated to ZHP, "Your response states that NDMA was difficult to ¹⁸ detect. However, if you had investigated further, you may have found indicators in your residual solvent chromatograms alerting you to the presence of NDMA. For example, you told our investigators you were aware of a peak that eluted after the toluene peak in valsartan API residual solvent chromatograms was aware of the existence of NDMA in valsartan. Now, of course, everything is very clear. But, retrospectively, had we known the existence of the NDMA, we would have found that was also in our response to FDA.

I also listed FDA's statement in the list of documents, and I also believed that typically if we are aware of one impurity, we would develop the analytical method accompanying.

At that time with regard to NDMA, nobody was aware of that, so we developed the analytical method according to the common industry practice as well as the FDA's requirement.

But at that time nobody knew what NDMA was. So, as I said, had we known the method, the impurity, we would have developed the method accordingly. Since we didn't have the method, we were not aware of such an

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impurity in the existence. BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Looking now at the last full paragraph on page 2 of the warning letter, the FDA states, "Your response also states

⁶ that you were not the only firm to identify

⁷ NDMA in valsartan API. In your case, FDA

⁸ analyses of samples identified amounts of

NDMA in valsartan API manufactured at your

¹⁰ firm that were significantly higher than the

¹¹ NDMA levels in valsartan API manufactured by

12 other firms. FDA has grave concerns about

¹³ the potential presence of mutagenic

¹⁴ impurities in all intermediates and API

¹⁵ manufactured at your facility, both because

of the data indicating the presence of

impurities in API manufactured by multiple

processes, and because of the significant

inadequacies in your investigation."

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Does that refresh your memory that the FDA also disagreed with ZHP's explanations? Does that help you to remember that?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the

Page 39

form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I found discrepancy between the translation given by the interpreter just now and the Chinese version of the warning letter. I don't know what caused the discrepancy in translation.

However, based on the Chinese translation provided by my colleagues for this FDA warning letter, after their investigation, FDA did provide such a view based on their awareness of NDMA; therefore, their conclusion was a respective conclusion, because at that time everyone would know the existence of NDMA.

That was the base where FDA thought our investigation was not sufficient. However, back at that time nobody was aware of NDMA.

In our response to FDA, we stated that ZHP was not the only firm that identified NDMA. That was because we reviewed the public

Page 40

announcement made by FDA and was made aware of that. Such a position was

also reflected in our response to FDA. We were very clear about the whole process.

BY MR. SLATER:

7 Q. The findings by the FDA constituted violations of cGMP and thus met the definition of "adulteration" as you understand the definition of "adulteration," correct? 12

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. I'll ask it differently. Let me withdraw the question and start over.

The deviations found by the FDA met the definition for "adulteration," correct?

> MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

> THE WITNESS: I don't quite get your question. I am sorry, I don't know what you're asking about.

Page 41

BY MR. SLATER:

The deviations discussed by the FDA in their warning letter constituted adulteration of the valsartan, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Let me ask the question again. Let me withdraw it and ask it again.

Based on the deviations from cGMP found by the FDA, the valsartan was adulterated, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Maybe I already spoke in my prior statement, the term "adultration" -- "adulteration," rather, is a term that FDA would use. That's okay. That's within the scope of their authority.

Due to what they thought was a deviation from the cGMP, FDA issued in their warning letter in November 2018

that that was adulteration. However,

Page 42 Page 44 1 that doesn't mean that valsartan I don't get the translation. 2 itself was adulterated. Could the interpreter repeat the rendition? 3 MR. BERNARDO: Adam, I've been I wonder what time frame are 4 you referring to, or what specific time point trying to let you finish this line, 5 but we've been going for almost an are you referring to? 6 hour and a half, if there's a good In terms of the time frame in 7 my response to you, actually, when we found time to take a break. 8 out the existence of NDMA in valsartan in MR. SLATER: I'd like to go 9 another five minutes or so and just June 2018, we terminated the manufacturing. 10 try to finish this question off. Prior to that time, we did manufacture 11 valsartan using zinc chloride process. MR. BERNARDO: Sure. I've been 12 12 MR. SLATER: If you want to trying not to interrupt, but we've 13 13 been going an hour and a half, and I take a break, we can take a break now. 14 14 just want to make sure --MR. BERNARDO: Thank you, Adam. 15 15 MR. SLATER: I'm fine going as Appreciate it. 16 16 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time long. I mean, if the witness doesn't 17 17 need a break and I don't need a break, right now is 8:35 a.m. We're off the 18 18 I don't know that we need to stop. record. 19 19 But let me go for a couple more (Whereupon, a recess was 20 20 minutes, and if you want to have a taken.) 21 21 break, I can't stop you. That's why I THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time 22 22 load up the food on my desk. right now is 8:49 a.m. We're back on 23 23 MR. BERNARDO: I need the the record. 24 24 opposite of that. ///

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BY MR. SLATER:

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Q. Based on your understanding of the definition of "adulteration," because of the deviations from cGMP found by the FDA, the valsartan manufactured with the zinc chloride process was adulterated, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That is not correct. I totally disagree. It was in November 2018 that FDA issued this warning letter.

However, before November 2018, ZHP already terminated the manufacturing of valsartan using zinc chloride process in June of 2018.

Therefore, I do not agree with the statement that the products made by ZHP was adulterated, according to FDA's warning letter.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. You understand the FDA was talking about the valsartan API manufactured with the zinc chloride process, correct?

¹ BY MR. SLATER:

Q. During your preparation for this deposition, did you become aware of the existence of David Chesney?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware that there's a
 person named David Chesney that was hired to
 be the cGMP expert witness on behalf of ZHP
 in this litigation?

A. I'm not aware of that.

Q. Were you aware that Mr. Chesney, when he had his deposition taken, testified that ZHP violated cGMP in its risk assessment in connection with the manufacturing process for the zinc chloride manufacturing process?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Let me reask the question. I think I double-spoke at the end, so I think it needs to be asked again.

During your preparation for this deposition, did you become aware that

Page 46 1 ¹ David Chesney, ZHP's cGMP expert, testified position in our response is that we ² that ZHP violated cGMP in connection with the 2 never violated any cGMP requirements. manufacture and manufacturing process for the We were always in compliance with 4 valsartan manufactured with the zinc chloride cGMP. process? BY MR. SLATER: 6 6 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the Earlier you said that ZHP did a 7 form of the question. lot of work to improve its processes. The 8 THE WITNESS: I'm not aware of reason that ZHP had to improve its processes 9 is because they violated cGMP, right? that. 10 10 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the BY MR. SLATER: 11 11 Q. You were given certain expert form of the question. 12 12 reports as part of your preparation for this THE WITNESS: In response to 13 deposition. Wouldn't you have liked to have your question, our company has been in 14 seen the expert deposition of the cGMP expert compliance with cGMP from beginning to 15 15 for ZHP? end. 16 16 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the In order to work with FDA, in 17 17 our response to FDA we made it very form of the question. 18 18 THE WITNESS: I did review some clear that we have been in compliance 19 19 of the expert reports, especially the with cGMP. 20 health risks. As I told you before, I 20 However, in order to work with 21 21 read the report by Dr. Chodosh and I them, we did a lot of work in a 22 22 communicated with him. proactive and responsible way to make 23 23 So my first point is on the some improvements and enhancements. 24 24 topic of adulteration, that is related It has always been our Page 47 company's position that we've been in to GMP. As the person in charge of 2 2 QA, I engage in GMP activities, so I compliance with cGMP. The reason we 3 3 don't know what you mean. did a lot of work for improvement and 4 4 As for FDA's warning letter, enhancement was to work with FDA, not 5 5 requests, or questions, we always try because we violated cGMP. 6 to respond seriously by organizing 6 So we have always been very 7 7 human resources for such responses. clear in our response to reflect the 8 8 So I don't know what you mean. company's position. That is also 9 BY MR. SLATER: eventually recognized by FDA in their 10 10 You were given the reports of approval. 11 11 certain defense experts. Would you have BY MR. SLATER: 12 liked to have seen Mr. Chesney's deposition, since he was ZHP's expert on GMP and testified that ZHP violated cGMP in the zinc

You said that your company was always proactive and responsible in the steps it took, but let's look at page 4 of the warning letter again and address what the FDA

had to say about that.

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17 Let's look at the second-to-last paragraph. The second-to-last 19 paragraph says, "Your response does not 20 describe sufficient corrective actions to ensure that your firm has adequate change

management procedures in place: (1) to

23 thoroughly evaluate your API manufacturing

process, including changes to those Number two, our company's

report. That's number one.

chloride manufacturing process?

form of the question.

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the

to get familiar with the topics, I was

not made aware of that. That is why I

did not have any communication with

him or had the chance to review his

THE WITNESS: When I was trying

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Page 48

Page 50 Page 52 ¹ processes; and (2) to detect any unsafe BY MR. SLATER: ² impurities, including potentially mutagenic Q. Looking at the first full ³ impurities. For FDA's current thinking on sentence om -- rephrase. ⁴ control of potentially mutagenic impurities, Looking at the first full ⁵ see FDA's guidance document M7(R1) Assessment paragraph, which is only a sentence, on ⁶ and Control of DNA Reactive (Mutagenic) page 6 of the FDA warning letter, the FDA ⁷ Impurities in Pharmaceuticals To Limit informs ZHP, "FDA placed your firm on Import ⁸ Potential Carcinogenic Risk for approaches Alert 66-40 on September 28, 2018." ⁹ that FDA considers appropriate for evaluating And you understand that ZHP was 10 mutagenic impurities, at," and then there's a placed on Import Alert because of the cGMP ¹¹ link there. violations found in connection with the zinc 12 So, in fact, does that refresh chloride manufacturing process, right? 13 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the your memory that the FDA was not satisfied with ZHP's proposed corrective actions and 14 form of the question. 15 forced ZHP to do more? THE WITNESS: Judging from the 16 16 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the content of this letter, I do not see 17 17 form of the question. any causal effect relationship between 18 18 THE WITNESS: Indeed, in this the two. I'm aware that FDA did put 19 warning letter FDA made such writings 19 us on such an Import Alert. 20 20 in response to our prior response and MR. SLATER: Hello? Can you 21 21 made such requests. Indeed, it was guys hear me? 22 22 written here. However, it doesn't MR. BERNARDO: Yes. You did 23 23 mean that we violated GMP. I do not seem to freeze for a minute, but... 24 24 agree with such interpretation. MR. SLATER: So where are we? Page 51 Page 53 1 FDA, over here, indeed wrote I think you were reading the question 2 2 down what they thought would be a to the witness, Dr. Shao? 3 3 better corrective action as a MR. BERNARDO: No, I thought 4 4 regulatory authority. she answered and you had her answer. 5 5 MR. SLATER: You know what, I (Zoom technical issue.) 6 MR. SLATER: I'm back. I guess 6 didn't hear the answer. Can I have 7 7 I disappeared for a second, and I the answer read to me, please? I must 8 8 think I lost -have missed it when I was stage left 9 9 MR. BERNARDO: You disappeared again. 10 10 again, in an interesting pose. (Whereupon, the reporter read 11 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Should I go 11 back the answer: 12 12 "ANSWER: Judging from the off the record? 13 13 MR. BERNARDO: Sure. content of this letter, I do not see 14 14 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time any causal effect relationship between 15 15 right now is 9:06 a.m. We're off the the two. I'm aware that FDA did put 16 16 record. us on such an Import Alert.") 17 (Off the record for technical 17 BY MR. SLATER: 18 18 issue.) Q. The next paragraph says --19 19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time rephrase. 20 20 The next paragraph of the right now is 9:09 a.m. We're back on warning letter states, "Until you correct all 21 the record. 22 deviations completely and we confirm your MR. SLATER: Okay. Let's go to 23 page 6, Chris. Great. compliance with CGMP, FDA may withhold

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approval of any new applications or

¹ supplements listing your firm as a drug ¹ BY MR. SLATER: manufacturer." O. Am I correct that no matter So you understood that FDA was what evidence the jury hears at the trial of taking this action because of the deviations this case, your answer on behalf of ZHP will from cGMP, correct? be that ZHP did nothing in violation of cGMP 6 and acted appropriately in all things? MR. BERNARDO: Object to the 7 7 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question. 8 8 THE WITNESS: That form of the question. 9 9 interpretation is incorrect. I THE WITNESS: I don't 10 10 understand what you're referring to by disagree with such a view. 11 11 evidence of violation of cGMP that the In FDA's warning letter, they 12 12 did state such procedure that until jury would hear in the trial of this 13 13 the corrections were completely made, case. 14 all the applications submitted by our 14 I did mention in my prior 15 15 company, as well as the supplements, statement that in our response to this 16 16 will be upheld. That's their warning letter, we made it very clear 17 17 procedure. that it has always been the position 18 18 of our company that we're being in We're aware of that, but that 19 19 compliance with cGMP. doesn't mean that we violated the 20 20 That was so in our response cGMP. 21 21 BY MR. SLATER: letter. That was also the same in our 22 22 The corrections that the FDA communication with FDA afterwards. We 23 23 was referring to were corrections of the cGMP have always been making that very 24 violations listed in this letter, correct? clear. Page 55 1 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the BY MR. SLATER: 2 form of the question. Q. It will always be ZHP's 3 INTERPRETER SHAO: The position that it did nothing wrong and never 4 interpreter was asked to repeat the violated cGMP in the manufacture of 5 rendition. valsartan, no matter what evidence is shown, 6 THE WITNESS: The corrections no matter what documents are seen, and no 7 that FDA was referring to were the matter what testimony is provided by 8 8 corrections for the deviations from witnesses, correct? 9 9 the cGMP listed in this warning MR. BERNARDO: Object to the 10 10 letter, as we discussed before. form of the question. 11 11 BY MR. SLATER: THE WITNESS: I disagree 12 12 And, therefore, you agree that with -- I disagree with your 13 ZHP had violated cGMP and needed to correct statement. That is incorrect. 14 14 those violations, correct? Our manufacturing of valsartan 15 15 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the in ZHP could trace as back as in 2011 16 16 form of the question. or maybe 2010. During the whole 17 17 THE WITNESS: That is period of time, we have conducted a 18 18 incorrect. Why we took some actions series of work before we started to 19 19 for improvement was to work with FDA. manufacture valsartan in compliance 20 That was very clear with FDA in our 20 with GMP. 21 21 response letter. That has always been We met the requirement of FDA. 22 22 our position, that we did not violate We did not start in the manufacturing

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any cGMP.

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of valsartan until the regulatory

procedure and approval was complete.

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During the process, FDA conducted many inspections and came up with the conclusion that we were in the -- in compliance with GMP, except for this inspection. That was because the inspection was made after the discovery of NDMA. Therefore, they issued this warning letter.

In this warning letter, they listed those findings which our company made a response. Based on the above points, actually in addition to that, we were audited many times by EU, by Japanese, and Korean official authorities, and their conclusion was always that we were in compliance with cGMP.

So it's not like no matter what evidence was produced, that our company's position would be the same, that we were in compliance with cGMP. That's why I disagree with your statement.

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NDMA?

That is not my testimony. I think you misunderstood me.

Before June 2018, we didn't know about NDMA, and I believe FDA was not aware of NDMA. That's why we were given the approval to manufacture valsartan.

However, in June 2018, after we discovered NDMA, we conducted investigations, suspended manufacturing, and took corresponding actions.

The FDA would never have approved the sale of ZHP's valsartan if it knew that there was NDMA in it.

> You agree with that, right? MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: First, I don't think your hypothesis is legitimate. That is because when we were applying for approval for manufacturing ND- -manufacturing valsartan, we were not aware of NDMA. Neither were they.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. As you just said, once the FDA found out about the NDMA in the valsartan, it investigated, it found cGMP violations, it issued a warning letter, and it put ZHP on the Import Alert, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't see any causal effect relationship between the two. The warning letter issued by FDA made it very clear the reason why they issued such a letter was because they believed that we failed to meet their requirement by two deviations, and that is not because we violated cGMP simply by manufacturing valsartan.

We have already discussed about that, and I've already stated in my prior statement that when we were discovery to FDA. Afterwards, FDA organized this inspection.

21 21 manufacturing valsartan in June 2018, 22 22 we found NDMA and we reported that

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24 Even if your hypothesis were

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I was just wondering why you would come up with such a conclusion. You know, as discussed before, after we made response to FDA, FDA

eventually gave the approval by issuing this IEA report. Actually,

EIA report. Actually, in 2012, we already received this EIA report from FDA.

Do you mean that we have been violating the cGMP all the time? What do you mean by saying that?

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. It was never acceptable for there to be NDMA in the valsartan that ZHP was selling, correct?

A. I don't quite understand your question. As I said in my prior statement, the reason why we were selling valsartan in the US and we were manufacturing valsartan was because of the approval by the FDA. We met their requirement.

Q. It's your testimony that the FDA approved the sale of valsartan containing

Page 62 Page 64 1 legitimate, FDA would have asked our 1 aware of NDMA until June 2018, nor was 2 2 company to take actions in quality FDA. Therefore, for something you 3 3 control to limit the content of NDMA don't know, you really cannot do 4 4 had they been aware of the existence anything about it. 5 5 of NDMA, and would have asked us to Prior to that, because of the 6 6 take corresponding actions. unawareness of NDMA, you cannot accuse 7 7 us of violating ICH M7. Actually, our In other words, I believe our 8 8 company has always been in compliance company would have done our best to 9 9 meet the requirement of FDA. with ICH M7. 10 10 BY MR. SLATER: Therefore, I do not agree with 11 11 your statement that our company was Q. One of the requirements the FDA 12 12 expected ZHP to meet would have been selling NDMA containing valsartan compliance with ICH M7 at all times that ZHP 13 knowingly, or on purpose, or 14 14 sold the valsartan, correct? deliberately. 15 15 I'm not sure of the scope of Α. I would like to also add 16 sale that you're referring to. something else. My first point is 17 17 Q. At all times, the FDA expected that we were expected to be in 18 18 ZHP to comply with ICH M7 in its assessment compliance with ICH M7 when we were 19 and control of DNA-reactive mutagenic going through the regulatory process. 20 20 impurities, correct? Otherwise, FDA would not have approved 21 21 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the our application. 22 22 form of the question. It was FDA's observation that 23 23 THE WITNESS: I don't quite we were in compliance with ICH M7, and 24 24 they also confirmed so through understand your question, but I'll Page 65 Page 63 1 multiple inspections. Otherwise, they give it a try. 2 2 First point I would like to wouldn't have brought it up in their 3 3 make is that ZHP as a drug previous inspections. 4 manufacturer has been expected by FDA 4 My second point is, had we 5 5 known the existence of NDMA prior to to meet the requirement of M7. 6 6 2018, why did we delay the recall and My second point is, our company 7 other work until then? What was the has always been in compliance with M7. 8 8 BY MR. SLATER: reason we would do that? 9 So you think that ZHP was in BY MR. SLATER: 10 compliance with ICH M7 when it was selling O. There would never be an 11 valsartan that contained the acceptable reason to do that, right? 12 mutagenic/genotoxic impurity NDMA in the A. To do what? Are you referring 13 13 to the sales of valsartan? **United States?** 14 14 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the Q. I'll ask the question 15 15 differently. form of the question. 16 16 THE WITNESS: I don't agree You just said if you had known 17 17 with your statement because I think of the presence of NDMA, why did you delay 18 the causal effect relationship should the recall until 2018. 19 19 My question to you is, you be the opposite; therefore, I believe 20 20 agree that it never would have been that your statement is completely 21 incorrect. acceptable under any circumstances to delay 22 disclosure to the FDA and to your customers Our company has always been in 23 once you found out that there was NDMA in the compliance with ICH M7 in controlling 24 impurities. However, we were not valsartan, correct?

Page 66

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A. With regard to your

- ² hypothetical question, I have to say that
- ³ indeed in June 2018, once we found out about
- ⁴ the existence of NDMA, we disclosed to FDA
- ⁵ right away, and we did our best to develop
- analytical methods.
- Q. Can you answer my question,please?
- ⁹ A. I think I already gave you a ¹⁰ direct answer.
- Had we known the existence of
- NDMA prior to June 2018, we would have done
- the same as we did in June 2018, which was
- ¹⁴ that we made an immediate disclosure to the
- ¹⁵ FDA, and we immediately started communication
- ¹⁶ with FDA and did our best to develop
- ¹⁷ analytical methods.
- Q. You were required to take the steps that you took in 2018 as soon as you
- knew that there was NDMA in the valsartan,
- ²¹ correct?
- A. We took also many actions at
- that time, such as suspension of the
- manufacturing and suspension of the sales and

Page 67

- ¹ locking up all the manufactured goods in the
- warehouse. Those actions were taken
- spontaneously. Nobody required us to do so.
- Q. ZHP needed to take those steps
- as soon as ZHP became aware that there was
- NDMA in its valsartan, correct?
- A. That was the decision we made
- ⁸ after the company conducted the deviation
- investigation.
 - Q. My question that I'm asking you to answer with a simple yes or no, please, as
- soon as ZHP knew that there was NDMA in its
- valsartan, it was required to disclose this
- to the FDA and to its customers and to stop
- selling the valsartan with the NDMA in it,
- 16 correct?

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- MR. BERNARDO: Object to the
- form of the question.
- 19 BY MR. SLATER:
 - Q. Let me rephrase the question.
 - Let me withdraw it and ask it differently.
- The steps that ZHP took in
- June 2018, you would agree with me ZHP would
 - have needed to take the same steps if it had

learned that there was NDMA in the valsartan at an earlier time, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. In fact, as of at least
- July 27, 2017, you and others in your company
- knew that when valsartan was quenched with
- sodium nitrite, it was forming NDMA, correct?
 - A. That is incorrect.

MR. BERNARDO: Adam, we've been going over an hour. If you're going to turn to that topic and we could take a break, that would be good.

MR. SLATER: Sure. Sure.

MR. BERNARDO: Thank you.

MR. SLATER: Go off the record.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 9:52 a.m. We're off the record.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 10:08 a.m. We're back on the record.

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Page 68

¹ BY MR. SLATER:

Q. A few moments ago you asked the question why would ZHP not have disclosed the presence of the NDMA in its valsartan as soon as it knew.

And I guess in response to you
asking that question, I would pose the
possibility that ZHP was making so much
money, and in the words of Jun Du to the FDA

- investigator, "dominating the world market
- 11 for valsartan," that that was the incentive
 - that unfortunately ZHP was swayed by and
- didn't take action to stop selling the
 - NDMA-contaminated valsartan earlier.

That's certainly something that could have happened here, right?

- A. This is incorrect. This is completely incorrect. I'm not aware of the statement made by Jun Du. However, I don't believe your statement is correct.
- Q. If ZHP failed to disclose the presence of the NDMA earlier because ZHP wanted to continue to profit from that valsartan, that would have been completely

Page 70 Page 72 improper, correct? All I know is that he works in A. I found your statement sounds CEMAT, and he is someone that would conduct incredible. ZHP is a manufacturer of analysis on impurities. valsartan. Q. He was in charge of the lab for process and degradation impurity research at I don't quite understand your statement, actually. Could Dr. Shao repeat a CEMAT, correct? rendition? A. He was not the person in charge. I believe Min Li is actually the Well, if the company wants to make more profits, then it could have taken person in charge. 10 better approaches, such as removal of the Min Li was in charge of all of impurities. By doing that, the company could CEMAT. Jinsheng Lin was in charge of the lab 12 have made more profits. for process and degradation impurity 13 ZHP only disclosed the presence research, correct? 14 of the NDMA in the valsartan after Novartis Are you referring to now or 15 forced ZHP to do so, right? back in 2017? 16 16 2017. That is incorrect. Q. 17 17 Q. Have you read the e-mails A. If you're referring to the time between ZHP and Novartis that led to the in 2017, if my memory serves me right, he was just a regular analytical personnel at CEMAT. disclosure of the NDMA in the valsartan? 20 Because recently I noticed there was some While I was organizing the 21 deviation investigation, I already read that promotions, if my memory serves me right. 22 e-mail. MR. SLATER: Chris, let's put 23 23 up Exhibit 431, please. In that e-mail, Novartis was 24 only stating that they were suspecting that /// Page 71 Page 73 the impurity might be NDMA. (Whereupon, Exhibit Number 2 Q. And then ZHP confirmed it was ZHP-431 was previously marked for ³ NDMA, and ZHP was not moving quickly enough, 3 identification.) and Novartis had to threaten ZHP to force ZHP BY MR. SLATER: to disclose the NDMA, correct? Q. Actually, you know what, you I don't know where you came up can actually give -- Exhibit 431 is the with that narrative. That's not what I'm version in Chinese and Exhibit 432 is the aware of. English translation of the PowerPoint. Let's Q. Let's go back to the July 27, work with 432 on the screen, but you can 2017 e-mail that Jinsheng Lin sent to you and certainly -- I'd like to give the witness 431 copied several people. so she can see that as well. 12 12 You have that e-mail in your (Whereupon, Exhibit Number 13 binder, right? 13 ZHP-432 was previously marked for 14 14 A. That is correct. identification.) 15 It's item number 11 in your Q. BY MR. SLATER: 16 16 binder, correct? Let's go to the third page. 17 17 A. Let me check. That is correct. This is a PowerPoint that we've Item number 11 is that e-mail, while item been provided that my understanding is dated 19 19 number 12 is the attachment to that e-mail. November 2017 regarding CEMAT. 20 20 Do you see that? Jinsheng Lin is a Ph.D. 21 organic chemist, correct? A. I don't know. I've never seen 22 22 Since we worked in different this document before. 23 departments, I was never familiar with his So in your work that you did to qualifications, so I don't know about that. prepare for this deposition, you didn't see

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Page 76
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<sup>1</sup> this PowerPoint, which has been used in other
                                                          Chris. You can show her the cover.
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  depositions, in order to give you background
                                                              THE WITNESS: Can you scroll
   about Jinsheng Lin's role at the company in
                                                    3
                                                          down to second page?
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   2017, correct?
                                                              Now I see. It was Wen Quan Zhu
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                                                          that prepared this document. Wen Quan
           MR. BERNARDO: Object to the
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       form of the question.
                                                          Zhu's named is spelled W-E-N, Q-U-A-N,
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                                                          last name Z-H-U. But the document
           THE WITNESS: That's not
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       correct. As I said before, in order
                                                          didn't say when it was prepared.
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       to prepare for this deposition, I
                                                      BY MR. SLATER:
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                                                   10
       worked very hard to get familiar with
                                                          Q. I'm representing to you that
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                                                      the information we have says November 2017.
       the topics with regard to the three
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       topics that I have to speak on. I did
                                                          Α.
                                                               Is that so?
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       a lot of work in preparation.
                                                              Oh, now I know that since CEMAT
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           But this document was certainly
                                                      is located at the corporate headquarters in
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                                                      the Xunqiao site of Linhai County, Xunqiao
       not on the list of the documents that
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       I needed to review. Had you told me
                                                      spelled as X-U-N-Q-I-A-O, while I work at the
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       that I had to review this document, I
                                                      Chuannan site, also in Linhai County, in the
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       would have reviewed this document.
                                                      Chemical Engineering Industrial Park. So
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                                                      we're looking at different sites and
           Anyway, with that, I have to
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                                                      different departments.
       say even though I already reviewed a
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       lot of documents, that doesn't mean
                                                              I was never familiar with the
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       that I reviewed all the documents.
                                                      title and job description of Jinsheng Lin,
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                                                      and I didn't make any effort to gather
   BY MR. SLATER:
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                                                      information regarding that during my
       Q.
            Looking now at the third page
                                           Page 75
                                                                                              Page 77
   of this PowerPoint, you can see that it is
                                                      preparation.
   titled that it's -- rephrase.
                                                              In the past, I did not get to
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           Looking now at the third page
                                                      interact with CEMAT. Only once there was an
<sup>4</sup> of this PowerPoint, it refers to the lab or
                                                      issue and we needed their support to resolve
   laboratory for process and degradation
                                                      the issues, we would approach.
   impurity research and says that the
                                                    6
                                                              MR. SLATER: Let's go back to
   responsible person for that laboratory was
                                                          the third page.
                                                      BY MR. SLATER:
   Jinsheng Lin, correct?
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           MR. BERNARDO: Objection to the
                                                               This page -- rephrase.
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                                                              The third page of this
       form of the question.
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           THE WITNESS: As I mentioned
                                                      PowerPoint shows that Jinsheng Lin was the
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       earlier, my English is poor. If
                                                      responsible person in this laboratory for
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       possible, could someone translate this
                                                      process and degradation impurity research,
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                                                      correct? That's what it says on the page,
       page for me since I do not understand
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       what it says in English here?
                                                      correct?
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           MR. SLATER: The version in
                                                              MR. BERNARDO: Object to the
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       Chinese or Mandarin is Exhibit 431.
                                                          form of the question.
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           Chris, if you could put that
                                                              THE WITNESS: That's what it
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                                                          says on this page.
       up.
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                                                      BY MR. SLATER:
           THE WITNESS: Can you show me
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       the cover of this document so that I
                                                          Q. Looking now at the e-mail of
22
       can figure out who prepared this
                                                      July 27, 2017, that Jinsheng Lin addressed to
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MR. SLATER: You can do that,

document?

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you. Do you see that in front of you?

MR. SLATER: You can take this

Page 78 Page 80 1 under oath already, right? document down, Chris. 2 2 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the THE WITNESS: I see it. 3 3 form of the question. MR. SLATER: And we'll put up 4 4 on the screen 296, which is the THE WITNESS: I don't quite get 5 5 your question. Indeed, I recall this English version, but the witness can 6 6 e-mail was asked about in my prior refer to the Exhibit 295, which is the 7 7 deposition. However, you can resort original Mandarin. 8 8 to the relevant evidence for my That's not the exhibit. 9 9 (Whereupon, Exhibit Numbers response. 10 10 ZHP-295 and ZHP-296 were previously BY MR. SLATER: 11 11 marked for identification.) O. It's a true statement that in 12 12 BY MR. SLATER: July 2017 there was NDMA in the valsartan 13 13 This e-mail was written to you that your company was manufacturing, correct? 14 14 and copied to multiple people, correct? MR. BERNARDO: Object to the 15 15 That is correct. form of the question. Α. 16 16 THE WITNESS: I don't know how Let's look at the second page. 17 17 At the top, one of the things to respond to this question. 18 that Jinsheng Lin wrote in this e-mail is Well, let me put it in this that nitrosodimethylamine occurs in valsartan 19 way. I believe the right way to put when it's quenched with sodium nitrite. 20 it is that not until June 2018 did we 21 21 And, in fact, you can confirm become aware of the existence of NDMA 22 to me that's a true statement; that was the in valsartan that we manufactured 23 root cause for the NDMA in the zinc chloride prior to that date. 24 process valsartan, correct? /// Page 79 Page 81 1 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the BY MR. SLATER: 2 form of the question. Q. Please answer my question with 3 THE WITNESS: That is a yes or a no. 4 incorrect. Actually, your In July of 2017, there was NDMA 5 in the valsartan manufactured by ZHP with the interpretation did not reflect the 6 zinc chloride process, correct? intent of this sentence. 7 A point of clarification. A I have to admit that this 8 e-mail is poorly written and point of clarification. Are you asking 9 whether we were already aware that there was ambiguous, to be the least. However, 10 your interpretation is oversimplified. NDMA in the valsartan we manufactured with 11 You could not just take this sentence the zinc chloride process in July 2017? 12 12 out of the context and come up with Is that what your question is 13 13 this interpretation, which did not about? 14 14 reflect the true intention of Dr. Lin, No. My question is, there was 0. 15 which was confirmed through my NDMA in the valsartan manufactured by ZHP 16 communication with him. 16 with the zinc chloride process in July 2017, 17 17 BY MR. SLATER: correct? 18 18 You realize you've already MR. BERNARDO: Object to the 19 testified under oath in your prior deposition form of the question. that the e-mail says in part that there was 20 THE WITNESS: I don't know 21 nitrosodimethylamine in valsartan and that it whether it is because of the 22 occurred when the valsartan was quenched with difference between English and 23 23 Chinese, I am still puzzled by your sodium nitrite. 24 24 question. I will do my best to You know you testified to that

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respond to your question.

Not until June 2018 did we become aware that there was NDMA in the valsartan that we manufactured in 2017 using the zinc chloride process.

Prior to June 2018, we were not aware of the existence of NDMA that we manufactured using the zinc chloride process; the existence of the NDMA in the valsartan that we manufactured using the zinc chloride process, that is.

¹³ BY MR. SLATER:

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Q. I have tables -- rephrase.

I have tables of NDMA test results from testing of batches going back to the first validation batches that were manufactured in 2011 and then in 2014 and forward. Every single one of those batches of valsartan manufactured with the zinc chloride process contained NDMA, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

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However, that was the result of retrospective testing of all those batches after we learned about the existence of NDMA in valsartan in June 2018.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. When Jinsheng Lin said in his July 27, 2017 e-mail that there was NDMA that occurs in valsartan when quenched with sodium nitrite, that was an accurate statement, correct?

A. That's incorrect. I don't think your interpretation was a correct reflection of the intention of the author.

- Q. That's what the words on the page say, correct?
- A. That's incorrect. That -- as I stated in my prior testimony, this e-mail was poorly written and complicated, as you could see here, even though that was the words that said so on this page. But the whole e-mail is about the impurity found in the technical improvement for irbesartan.

I communicated with Peng Dong

and Jinsheng Lin and eventually figured out,

² after reading this e-mail again and again,

³ that this e-mail was trying to make a

4 comparison with NDMA when it was talking

about the toxicology of this impurity from being the technical improvement of

being the technical improvement of irbesartan.

Q. And in making the comparison to
the NDMA in valsartan, Dr. Lin also pointed
out that the NDMA was forming when it was -when the valsartan was quenched with sodium
nitrite during the manufacturing process,
correct? That's what the words on the page
say.

That's incorrect. In order to

A. That's incorrect. In order to correctly interpret this e-mail, you have not only to read through this e-mail, but also the attachment.

In order to truthfully understand the meaning of this e-mail, I did a large amount of work, including communicating with Jinsheng Lin himself. Until then I fully understood the intention of this e-mail by reading the e-mail from top

Page 85

to bottom.

Q. The statement that the NDMA occurred in valsartan when it was quenched with sodium nitrite, that's a true statement, and that's actually the root cause for the NDMA in valsartan, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That's incorrect. That's incorrect. That's completely incorrect.

As I mentioned before, Dr. Jinsheng Lin at that time was only someone that would conduct analysis of impurities at CEMAT.

Through communication with him, I learned at that time he had very limited knowledge of the process of manufacturing valsartan. That limitation was only to the attached patent, from which he would try to come up with this comparison of Impurity K, nitroso compound, and NDMA.

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According to him, NDMA was a quite common impurity. That's why he wanted to use NDMA to have a comparison with the impurity he found in the technical improvement of irbesartan.

Through communication with Jinsheng Lin, he actually was not aware of the NDMA in valsartan at all at that time.

BY MR. SLATER:

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Q. Let's go further down in the e-mail to the second-to-last paragraph.

He says, "This is a common problem in the production and synthesis of sartan APIs. It is recommended to improve other quenching processes (such as NaCIO) along with the optimization of the valsartan sodium azide quenching process."

And I want to focus on the last part. Do you see where it says that he was recommending "the optimization of the valsartan sodium azide quenching process"?

A. I see that paragraph. I see

Q. So it's your testimony that Jinsheng Lin accidentally correctly guessed that there was NDMA in valsartan in July of 2017? That's your explanation?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I completely disagree with you.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. So it's your testimony that when Jinsheng Lin said there was NDMA in valsartan, he really meant to say there's an unknown nitrosamine in valsartan?

Do I understand you correctly? MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't understand your question. Can the interpreter repeat the rendition?

I don't agree with you. It is incorrect. As I said before, Jinsheng Lin was at that time only someone who would conduct analysis in CEMAT, as shown in the PowerPoint file. He was

Page 87

Page 89

Page 88

the paragraph you just referred to.

Q. Are you aware that in the deviation investigation report DC-18003, there's a section that refers to valsartan zinc chloride process optimization, and that optimization which Dr. Lin had recommended in 2017 is exactly what your company did to try to remove the NDMA from the valsartan?

Are you aware of that?
MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I believe you completely misunderstood what's written here, as well as what's written in DC-18003. I believe you have a complete misunderstanding regarding the two documents.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. You know that NDMA is different from Impurity K as that term is used in the patent, right? Right?

A. Indeed, those two impurities are different. They are both nitroso compounds.

actually doing the impurity analysis or impurity degradation analysis and the structure confirmation.

CEMAT is located at the company headquarters in Xunqiao, while valsartan at that time was manufactured at the Chuannan site.

I already communicated with Jinsheng Lin. At that time we were working in different sites, so his understanding regarding the impurity in valsartan was only limited to Impurity K mentioned in that happened.

He at that time was not aware of the existence of NDMA in valsartan. That was because of the limitation of the analytical method.

A good analytical method is capable of testing out the targeting impurities. At that time, the analytical method failed to detect that impurity, so Jinsheng Lin or we did not have any awareness of the NDMA in valsartan at that time.

Page 90 valsartan.

¹ BY MR. SLATER:

Q. So it's your testimony that Jinsheng Lin didn't know there was NDMA in valsartan, yet in his e-mail he said there was NDMA in valsartan.

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. SLATER:

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Q. Do I understand what you're saying?

That is why I was confused when I was reading his e-mail in the first place, the same confusion you are having right now.

Needless to say, this e-mail was poorly written, and it was hard to understand.

Even when it was written in ¹⁸ Chinese, I could not get what is said until I communicated with the author himself and read ²⁰ through not only the body of the e-mail, but also the attachment. Not until then did I figure out what it was saying.

So it is understandable that when it is translated into English, you're

technician of valsartan. He was not in charge of this product. His understanding regarding valsartan was only limited to the Impurity K mentioned in the attached patent,

In addition, he was not a

not NDMA.

So if you look into the context of this e-mail, you can tell that at that time he was trying to make a comparison between NDMA and Impurity K and the impurity found in the technical improvement of irbesartan, since they were all nitroso compounds, and he was merely trying to make a toxicology comparison.

16 Q. And to be very clear, the words on the page not only say that there was NDMA in valsartan; they also say that the NDMA occurred in the valsartan when it was quenched with sodium nitrite.

21 Those words were accurate and true at the time the e-mail was written, correct?

> A. That's incorrect.

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having a hard time understanding the content. Even when it was written in Chinese, I had

³ the same problem, too.

Well, you actually aren't having trouble reading the e-mail, because we agree it says that there is NDMA in valsartan. We've already agreed on that, right? That's what the e-mail says, the words on the page. You've already told me 10 that, right?

A. Even though that sentence in the e-mail says so, you would not get the correct understanding until you look into the context.

I failed to get what the e-mail said in the beginning until I had communication with the author, Jinsheng Lin. He told me at the time he was -- of the existence of NDMA in valsartan.

19 20 He also -- I also told you at that time that was because there was no capable analytical method that would test out such impurity; therefore, nobody could test and confirm the existence of NDMA in

Page 93

Okay. Tell me what's incorrect. In July 2017, you've already agreed there was NDMA in valsartan, right? So that's correct?

> Let me ask it again. MR. SLATER: Dr. Shao, let me

ask it again.

Q. In July 2017, there was NDMA in valsartan manufactured with the zinc chloride process. That was a correct statement, 11 right? 12

MR. BERNARDO: I'm sorry, Adam. Can you repeat?

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Let me ask it differently. Let me ask it differently.

In July of 2017, there was NDMA in the valsartan manufactured by ZHP. That's a correct statement, right?

A. To the best of my recollection, I have already responded to that question just now.

Q. In July of 2017, it was true that the NDMA in the valsartan was occurring Page 94

when the valsartan was quenched with sodium
 nitrite during the manufacturing process.

That's a true, correct statement, right?

A You cannot put it that way

A. You cannot put it that way. I don't think it is a correct statement.

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Q. Well, how was the NDMA being formed in the valsartan if it wasn't being formed when the product was being quenched with sodium nitrite? How was it happening if that wasn't the way it was occurring? Please tell me.

A. Let me go back to your previous question. Maybe that was due to the difference between Chinese and English, and something must have lost -- might have been lost in the translation.

I agree that there was NDMA in the valsartan that we manufactured using the zinc chloride-sodium nitrite manufacturing process in 2017.

In fact, there was NDMA in valsartan that was manufactured using the same manufacturing process in 2011. That was the result of our discovery in 2018.

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And the true and correct fact

that there was NDMA in valsartan and it was occurring when the valsartan was quenched

⁴ with sodium nitrite during the manufacturing

⁵ process, those true and correct facts were

made known to you and everybody that received

this e-mail in July of 2017, including but

not limited to Peng Dong, Linda Lin, and

Min Li, and yourself, correct?MR BERNARDO: O

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That is incorrect. Actually, in July 2017, people, including Jinsheng Lin and others, including the people that I just mentioned, such as Peng Dong, Linda Lin, Min Li, and I, none of us was aware of the existence of NDMA in valsartan, while the reason being in 2017 we did not have the corresponding analytical methods to test out NDMA; therefore, nobody was aware of its existence.

¹ BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Let's look at the e-mail.

Right underneath the little pictures there's

⁴ a paragraph that says, "In order to further

⁵ verify the structure of the impurity and its

⁶ formation mechanism, we plan to simulate the

quenching conditions and use the finished Irbesartan product to react with NaNO2" --

9 which is sodium nitrite -- "and HCl to

monitor the impurity produced by the

reaction, and then separate it for NMR for

¹² final structural verification, while

simultaneously carrying out the confirmation

of the impurity by multi-stage MS," which

means mass spectrometry, correct?

And that's the method that'

And that's the method that's

17 used to identify NDMA in valsartan, correct?

18 MR_REPNARDO: Object to the

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Mass spectrometry, correct? MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That is

Page 97

Page 96

¹ completely incorrect.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. Okay. So you don't use mass spectrometry to identify NDMA in valsartan? That's not how it was done?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: As I mentioned earlier, in order to identify an impurity, we have to find out the identity of the impurity first, and then develop analytical methods.

Over here the impurity was referring to the impurity found during the technical improvement of irbesartan on page 1; therefore, the followup work was referring to that impurity, and the confirmation of the structure of that impurity would be done through mass spectrometry.

Once again, the impurity here is regarding the one that was discovered during the technical improvement of irbesartan. He didn't

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say anything about the confirmation of the existence of NDMA. That is my first point.

My second point is that at that time we did not have the right analytical method to identify NDMA in valsartan; therefore, at that time none of us was aware of the existence of NDMA in valsartan.

10 BY MR. SLATER:

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As you said, the first thing you need to do is figure out what impurity you're looking for, and we know that it says 14 right in this e-mail there was NDMA in the valsartan that occurred when it was quenched with sodium nitrite.

So isn't the point that your company already had mass spectrometry available and had already figured out there was NDMA in the valsartan before this e-mail was ever written about this irbesartan project? That's the point, isn't it?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

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MR. SLATER: We can take a break.

MR. BERNARDO: Okay. Let's do that.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 11:26 a.m. We're off the record.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 11:44 a.m. We're back on the record.

MR. BERNARDO: I just want to point out that Mr. Slater and I were just discussing the scheduling, and it's ZHP's position that we've already reduced the number of topics through stipulations that we've provided by two, so we're only remaining with three topics. So surely we should be able to get this done stopping at midnight, which is reasonable tonight, and doing the same thing tomorrow.

Both Ms. Brown and I, and I

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THE WITNESS: Of course that was not the point. If you look at the whole body of this e-mail, I have to say sure enough, this e-mail was so poorly written, and you could not simplify the e-mail by looking at only one sentence. Even the paragraphs written here were very confusing.

At that time, not only Jinsheng Lin himself, even us, did not know anything about the existence of NDMA in valsartan. That was because there was no analytical method would identify NDMA in valsartan. That was my first point.

My second point is that had we known there was NDMA in valsartan at that time, we would have taken the same actions that we took in June 2018.

MR. BERNARDO: Adam, when you're at a point to take a break, we've been going for about an hour and 20 minutes, and it's late.

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know Mr. Slater as well, are just getting over COVID, and I really -while I normally would be willing to go later, I really don't want to overdo it, and I would suggest we go until midnight.

I'm not going to stop you in the middle of a question; if it goes like ten minutes or something over, that's fine.

But we're just not comfortable, for the reasons I just said, going further. And we'll obviously work with you to make sure we can get through this deposition, but I don't see why we can't complete it in tonight and tomorrow night in the time we just discussed.

MR. SLATER: All right. I'm not going to -- probably -- probably not too much benefit for us debating too much over this, but my position is we have a certain amount of time to take this deposition. I'm not going

to start recasting the time that we had.

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There was never any discussion when we reached -- when you agreed to admit to certain facts, there was no discussion of limiting the time in a deposition, nor would I ever have agreed to that, nor was it ever raised. So I think that that's a little bit artificial.

Let's hope that we can do well tonight and tomorrow, but we have over 12 hours of time by order. I argued the issue, and the whole point was so we wouldn't be put in a situation where we would be running out of time and start getting into double-time.

So I'm just saying we've only been on the record for three hours and 49 minutes. I'm willing to keep going, and maybe we should start earlier tomorrow night.

MR. BERNARDO: Well, when we're done, let's ask the witness, because

confusing and it was actually quite messy, and it was very hard to understand what it tried to say.

4 For this e-mail, the -- it didn't say that it was aware of the valsartan impurity at that time. So that's the first thing I wanted to express.

My second point is that at that time Dr. Lin did not become aware of the existence of NDMA in valsartan. That's the feedback he gave me through our communication.

At that time, he was not familiar with any impurity in valsartan. He was not in charge of this product, so his understanding of the impurity in valsartan was only limited to this patent.

As to NDMA as an impurity in valsartan, as in my prior statement, at that time we needed a proper analytical method to identify NDMA in valsartan. However, we didn't have such analytical method; therefore, neither did Jinsheng Lin or we had any knowledge of the existence of NDMA in

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Page 103

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valsartan.

Once again, this e-mail was written in such a messy way, and that's the reason why it was very confusing.

Q. Let's look at a few things that are stated in this e-mail.

One of the things in the last paragraph -- rephrase.

The last paragraph states in part that the patent pointed out that the use of sodium nitrite quenching will result in the formation of N-nitroso impurities.

That's one of the things that is stated, correct?

- That is correct. That's what A. the patent said. He was basically summarizing what the patent said.
- Q. He also says with regard to the patent that this other company "used ZHP's crude Valsartan in their LC-MS test and detected this impurity," which was an N-nitroso impurity, correct?
- That's what the e-mail says. However, through communication with Dr. Lin,

it's obviously 7:00 a.m. her time.

MR. SLATER: She looks like an early riser.

MR. BERNARDO: Sorry, I didn't hear.

MR. SLATER: She looks like an early riser.

MR. BERNARDO: We'll talk afterwards.

MR. SLATER: Okay.

Are we back on?

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are on.

MR. SLATER: Okay.

BY MR. SLATER:

- Looking at the e-mail from Jinsheng Lin, where he says there's NDMA in the valsartan that occurs when it's quenched with sodium nitrite, he doesn't refer to the patent at all when he says that. The patent comes later, at the end of the e-mail, in a different context, correct?
- 22 That's incorrect. Actually, as we have discussed in our prior testimony -in my prior testimony, this e-mail was very

Page 106

¹ he told me that he heard that from a friend ² of his. However, the other party did not

provide any chromatogram as well as data, so

he only recited or mentioned that he heard.

Q. He then says in this paragraph that "This indicates" -- meaning what is written in the patent -- "that other companies have paid attention to the quality problem very early on." 10

So he's referring to this formation of N-nitroso impurities due to sodium nitrite quenching as a quality problem. That's what it says on the document, correct?

Your statement is incorrect. Α. In the e-mail, he did refer to the 2013 patent. He also mentioned what he heard from a friend of his regarding Impurity K.

But the e-mail also told us that if, indeed, this Impurity K is a nitroso compound, as it said, then it would become a quality issue. And I agree with that.

Q. Who is this friend that Jinsheng Lin spoke to? What's that person's

our product, then indeed this would be

regarded as a quality issue, a quality

problem.

Q. If you had detected NDMA in valsartan, that would be a quality problem, too, right?

A. Definitely. At that time we didn't have the analytical method to detect the NDMA in valsartan. Otherwise, we wouldn't have been sitting here for this deposition, right?

12 He finishes that paragraph at the end of this e-mail and says, "So leaders please pay attention to this issue." Right? That's what he said?

> A. That is correct.

17 O. So let's be clear. In this e-mail, Jinsheng Lin said in an e-mail that went to you, who -- you were the head of quality at the time, is that correct?

21 I was the QA head at Chuannan 22 site, yes.

23 Q. It went to you; it went to Min Li, who was the head of CEMAT; it went to

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Page 109

name?

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Α. He didn't disclose that friend's name in our communication. After all, it's part of the trade secret, you know, in business, and I was shy of prying for such information.

Nevertheless, even after our company heard what he heard from the friend, we paid attention to this issue.

Q. Dr. Lin referred to the use of sodium nitrite quenching resulting from the formation of N-nitroso impurities as a quality problem, correct?

A. I don't quite get your question. However, I'll try to respond.

In this e-mail, he did mention the Impurity K referred to in the patent. If this Impurity K is indeed a nitroso compound, then we have to control this impurity. That's from the perspective of FDA as well as the perspective of GMP. We have to control this impurity.

If, after confirmation, we have confirmed or identified this Impurity K in ¹ Peng Dong; it went to Linda Lin, the head of

regulatory, and some other people.

And in this e-mail, he said

that there was NDMA in valsartan that

occurred when it was quenched with sodium

nitrite.

He talked about a patent that

he read that said that the use of sodium

nitrite quenching will result in the

formation of N-nitroso impurities.

He pointed out that this would be a quality problem, and he also said the way to detect this impurity would be with

liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, and

told the leaders to pay attention to this

issue. So all that information was there.

You and everyone on that e-mail knew that you were quenching the valsartan with sodium nitrite, yet it's your testimony that nobody in response to this e-mail

actually said, Let's use the liquid

chromatography-mass spectrometry machine at

CEMAT -- which was an Agilent, A-G-I-L-E-N-T,

6100 single quad LC-MS machine -- and let's

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try to identify whether there's nitrosamines in our valsartan.

Do I have that correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That's completely incorrect. Look at the title of this e-mail. It was about the impurity that generated from the sodium azide quenching in the technical improvement of irbesartan.

For this impurity, this e-mail was actually the investigation report. It is all about irbesartan.

So while he was searching for this nitroso impurity, he found this patent regarding valsartan, which mentioned Impurity K. And he was trying to make a comparison between that impurity from irbesartan and Impurity K as well as NDMA in toxicology.

In the end of the e-mail, he did mention that could be a quality

for that impurity, simply because we were not aware of that impurity, not until June 2018 when Novartis made the complaint. And the company was paying full attention to that.

Not only did we develop the analytical method to detect that impurity; we also reported that to FDA, among many other actions we took.

Had we known the existence of NDMA in valsartan in 2017, we would have done the same thing that we did in 2018.

So as you can see here, this report is about the investigation of an impurity in this small-scale technical improvement of irbesartan. And how could we then expand that to an already commercialized product, valsartan, for the suspicion that there might be NDMA in it?

So out of common sense, this doesn't sound reasonable. Once again, at that time we were not aware of the

Page 111

issue, because for valsartan that could be Impurity K, which was already found by an analysis done by other companies. So he asked all the leaders to pay attention, which we did.

I don't know why you interpret the e-mail this way. As in the large volume of discussion we had before, in 2017 Jinsheng Lin, Min Li, or any of us did not know the existence of NDMA in valsartan.

There are so many reasons why we were not aware of that, one of them being that we did not have the analytical method to identify and detect the NDMA in valsartan. We were not aware of such thing, so how could we come up with the analytical method such as LC-MS for any unknown impurity? How could we make up any analytical method for that?

So we didn't know what to do. We didn't know what method to develop

Page 113

existence of NDMA in valsartan.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. The e-mail says that the use of sodium nitrite quenching in valsartan will result in the formation of N-nitroso impurities.

So even accepting everything you said about what ZHP didn't know, as of the date of this e-mail, your company was on notice that the sodium nitrite quenching of any of its sartans needed to be investigated and testing needed to be done to see if nitrosamines were being formed, right?

Nothing was done, correct? According to you, nothing was done?

MR. BERNARDO: Objection. Let her answer the first question before you ask the second, please.

THE WITNESS: What's the first question? Your question was super long.

BY MR. SLATER:

Q. I'm not asking the question again. You heard the question; you can

¹ answer it. MR. BERNARDO: Object to the 2 2 Do you want me to ask a new form of the question. question? I'll ask a new question. It was 3 Characterization of the prior 4 objected to; I'm happy to. testimony. 5 So here's the first thing. THE WITNESS: That's completely 6 ⁶ After this e-mail was sent, no testing was incorrect. 7 ⁷ done of any of your sartans to determine As I stated in my prior whether N-nitroso compounds were being formed testimony, Jinsheng Lin or any of the 9 due to the sodium nitrite quenching, is that other people on this e-mail was not 10 your testimony? aware of the existence of NDMA in 11 11 MR. BERNARDO: Object to the valsartan, because at that time there 12 12 form of the question. was no such analytical method to 13 13 THE WITNESS: It's not correct. identify NDMA in valsartan. So your 14 14 You cannot put it in that way. statement is completely incorrect. 15 15 Over here we talked about the BY MR. SLATER: 16 Impurity K, because the patent 16 You're -- rephrase. 17 17 mentioned Impurity K. And also other So you're testifying that when 18 companies found Impurity K in the Jinsheng Lin said there was NDMA in 19 analysis of our crude products. valsartan, he said that for no reason, and it 20 We actually care about the was just a complete coincidence and lucky 21 21 impurity in our finished products; guess? 22 22 therefore, after communication I found Is that your testimony? 23 23 that not only Jinsheng Lin, but also MR. BERNARDO: Object to the 24 24 Peng Dong, did analysis of Impurity K form of the question. Page 115 1 and couldn't find any Impurity K. THE WITNESS: Your statement is 2 2 So we did pay attention to this completely incorrect, as I stated in 3 3 issue and took actions. You cannot my prior testimony. 4 say we never conducted any testing. 4 At that time Jinsheng Lin was 5 BY MR. SLATER: not aware of the existence of NDMA in 6 You're saying that Jinsheng Lin valsartan. His understanding of NDMA 7 and Peng Dong in 2017 tested valsartan to see in valsartan was only limited to that if there was Impurity K in it? 8 patent. 9 9 It went like this. During the I also stated that this e-mail, 10 communication with Jinsheng Lin, he told me in terms of what it tried to state, 11 he did conduct analysis of Impurity K in was written in such a messy and 12 ¹² 2017. ambiguous way. 13 13 Likewise, I also communicated And in this e-mail, he was 14 with Peng Dong, and he also conducted an trying to make a comparison between ¹⁵ analysis regarding Impurity K in our product. 15 NDMA and that impurity he found in 16 And he also received the feedback from CEMAT toxicology. So the e-mail did not 17 17 that CEMAT did not find any Impurity K in our acknowledge that he already had the 18 18 product. awareness of NDMA in valsartan. And 19 19 What CEMAT did find was NDMA in none of us did, the reason being there the valsartan, and that's why Jinsheng Lin 20 was no analytical method to identify 21 said it in his e-mail, that there's NDMA in such an impurity. 22 the valsartan that's caused when it's Without such an analytical 23 quenched with sodium nitrite. method to identify the impurity in the

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That is what was found, right?

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testing, how can we come up with such

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Page 118 knowledge? Therefore, I believe your

statement is completely incorrect.

In order to fully understand this e-mail, I also mentioned before that you need to read the context of the e-mail or the entirety of this e-mail, as well as the attachment to it.

9 BY MR. SLATER:

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10 The patent does not mention 11 NDMA, correct?

That is correct. The patent A. did not mention NDMA in its entirety.

Jinsheng Lin did reference NDMA in valsartan in his e-mail, correct?

I already mentioned that in terms of the reference of NDMA, at the time he was only trying to make a comparison in toxicology between NDMA and the impurity he found regarding the irbesartan.

The patent did not mention ²² NDMA. However, the patent mentioned that when valsartan was quenched with sodium nitrite, there was an -- an impurity came.

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MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't know what you mean by "technologically feasible." Can you be more specific?

BY MR. SLATER:

The technology and the scientific knowledge existed so that if one at ZHP wanted to develop a method to try to identify NDMA in valsartan, that could be done, correct?

MR. BERNARDO: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Had we known prior to June 2018 that there was an impurity called NDMA, I believe my company would have been capable of developing such an analytical method for this impurity, just like what we did when we became aware of such an impurity in June 2018.

MR. BERNARDO: Adam, I'm trying to be cooperative. We went a half-hour longer than we had

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That is the evidence that at that time the whole industry, ZHP, or Jinsheng Lin did not have the awareness of ⁴ NDMA in valsartan. Otherwise, the patent would have mentioned NDMA instead of Impurity K.

When you say that there was not an analytical method to identify NDMA in the valsartan, you're not saying that it wasn't technologically feasible to do it, right? You're not claiming that there was no such method in the world to do that, are you?

As I mentioned before, when you try to develop an analytical method for a specific impurity, you have to do that development regarding that impurity.

I listed two FDA announcements or documents. Judging from the content of such documents, you could tell that first you have to be aware of such an impurity. Then you would develop an analytical method targeting that impurity.

Q. And that was technologically feasible in 2011 through 2018, right?

anticipated. And if we can end it here, I'm happy to go off the record and ask Ms. Ge if she's willing to start early tomorrow as well. But I'd like to stop here.

MR. SLATER: Well, I'm going to be a gentleman and I'm not going to argue with you. I've already told you how I feel about it. I'm prepared to keep going, but I understand your position, and I'm going to try to be optimistic that despite my disappointment in not getting to go into the deep of night, that we'll be able to finish this deposition tomorrow night and not ruin everybody's Friday night before Memorial Day.

MR. BERNARDO: I would point out we are in the deep of the night, but other than that, I appreciate that.

Why don't we go off the record and see if Ms. Ge is willing to start

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2	earlier tomorrow.	INSTRUCTIONS TO WITHESS
	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time	
3	right now is 12:32 p.m. We're off the	Please read your deposition over
4	record.	⁴ carefully and make any necessary corrections.
5	(Whereupon, the deposition was	⁵ You should state the reason in the
6	adjourned.)	⁶ appropriate space on the errata sheet for any
7	•	⁷ corrections that are made.
8		8 After doing so, please sign the
9		⁹ errata sheet and date it. It will be
10		attached to your deposition.
11		11 It is imperative that you return
12		the original errata sheet to the deposing
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14		attorney within thirty (30) days of receipt
15		of the deposition transcript by you. If you
		ran to do so, the deposition transcript may
16		be deemed to be accurate and may be used in
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	I, MAUREEN Q'CONNOR	ERRATA
3	POLLARD, Registered Diplomate Reporter, Realtime Systems	2
4	Administrator, and Certified Shorthand	³ PAGE LINE CHANGE
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that prior to the commencement of the	4
6	examination, JUCAI GE, was remotely duly identified and sworn by me to	5 REASON:
7	testify to the truth, the whole truth,	6
8	testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that	7 REASON:
9	the foregoing is a verbatim transcript of the testimony as taken	8
10	stenographically by and before me at	9 REASON:
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11 12	my ability. I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that	11 REASON:
13	I am neither a relative nor employee	12
	nor attorney nor counsel of any of the parties to this action, and that I am	13 REASON:
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15	such attorney or counsel, and that I am not financially interested in the	15 REASON:
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the questions therein propounded, except fo the corrections or changes in form or	r
the corrections or changes in form or substance, if any, noted in the attached	
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